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# Annual report China

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAACN001**  
**30 April 2012**

**This report covers the period**  
**1 January to 31 December 2011**

## In brief

**Disaster response** – Various natural disasters in 2011 had left 1,126 people dead or missing in China, 430 million people affected and created over 310 billion yuan (approx. 49 billion dollars) in direct economic losses.<sup>1</sup> With the support of International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) regional delegation, the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC) responded swiftly to the serious disasters with relief items and other assistance needed.

**Disaster management** – The IFRC's regional disaster management team, with contributions of experts from the zone office, have been able to support the RCSC in developing capacities in both planning and organizational preparedness. There have been great strides in the past months on further consolidating and supporting the RCSC's emergency relief team development and agreements on establishing national disaster response teams at the headquarters' level. Further work has been done on the grassroots level of community disaster risk reduction in Shaanxi and Gansu.

**Health and care** – The IFRC continues to work very closely with RCSC headquarters to support their initiatives and activities in the areas of health and care. The RCSC has stepped up their advocacy on issues of HIV, and have had a very successful pilot project on tuberculosis in Shanxi province, supported by Lilly China. The community-based health and first aid initiatives of the RCSC are also expanding and fulfilling a needed role for better integration, capacity building, service delivery and a platform for health interventions at community levels.

**Organizational development** – Excellent lessons learned from the continuing Intensified Capacity Building (ICB) project, supported by IFRC's organizational development department in Geneva, have been widely shared with anticipation of capturing the model in its final project year. Branch and



On the 24<sup>th</sup> World Aids Day, the Anhui Red Cross branch organized mass social inclusion and HIV/AIDS prevention awareness activities. Photo by Anhui Red Cross

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs and the National Disaster Reduction Committee January 11, 2012

leadership development has been stepped up. The IFRC is partnering with ICRC and RCSC headquarters to design a leadership training specific to the China context. In addition, support for finance and programme management has continued.

**Sichuan earthquake recovery programmes** – The earthquake appeal has been officially closed by the end of 2011. The long-term recovery efforts of the RCSC will be included in the China annual plan and will continue to be implemented in line with the original plans.

### Financial situation

The total 2011 budget is CHF 279,616, of which CHF 587,427 (210 per cent) is covered during the reporting period. Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 127,109 (45 per cent) of the budget.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

### No. of people we have reached

The total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries in RCSC programmes supported by IFRC is estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands, although it is challenging to count due to the sheer scope of China and RCSC programmes. During this reporting period, branch staff and volunteers directly benefited from IFRC support through multiple trainings and capacity building initiatives. Indirect beneficiaries could be much higher, especially with the success of public campaigns and media coverage supported by IFRC.

### Our partners

These programmes are supported through the generous donations of partners that include the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government. RCSC has active programmes of bilateral cooperation with other members of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, including its special autonomous branches in Hong Kong and Macao, the American, Australian, Canadian, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swiss Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The RCSC coordinates closely with the ministry of health and civil affairs at local and national levels, ensuring that Red Cross activities are focused in areas where they have greater impact and cooperation from the local governments. Local organizations and community groups are important local partners for implementing activities, as well as reaching groups that might otherwise be difficult to access, such as minority communities. The RCSC also participates in collaborative efforts with other stakeholders and organizations working in related fields, such as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO). The launch of a HIV Global Alliance in China will bring together many Red Cross partners, as well as non-Red Cross Red Crescent partners, under one programme strategy and plan of action, devised by Red Crescent RCSC.

On behalf of the RCSC, IFRC would like to thank all partners for their support.

### Context

In recent years, China has been hit by a cycle of disasters, with cold waves at the beginning of the year, floods through June to August, droughts from the last quarter of the year and proceeding to the start of the next, as well as earthquakes. RCSC has built up overall capacity on both relief and recovery through the operations with the support from the IFRC regional office.

Various natural disasters in 2011 had left 1,126 people dead or missing in China, 430 million people affected and created over 310 billion yuan (approx. 49 billion dollars) in direct economic losses.<sup>2</sup> With the support of IFRC regional delegation, the RCSC responded swiftly to the serious disasters with relief items and other assistance needed.

**Cold waves** - At the beginning of 2011, cold waves hit the central and southern regions of China, accompanied by snowstorms and icy rain, which affected more than three million people in five of the

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs and the National Disaster Reduction Committee January 11, 2012

worst hit provinces (Jiangxi, Hunan, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou). An estimated 11,800 hectares of farmland were destroyed, at least 1,200 houses collapsed, and another 6,600 were damaged<sup>3</sup>. In some of the affected areas, electricity was cut and pipelines were damaged, which disrupted the normal drinking water supply and caused local produce and meat prices to spike around the traditional Chinese New Year period. The RCSC headquarters immediately mobilized the distribution of 2,500 quilts and 4,000 winter coats to affected areas in Hunan and Guizhou. Provincial Red Cross branches also mobilized their own resources to help with relief action.

**Drought** - Since October 2010, lingering drought affected China's major wheat production regions; Henan, Anhui, Shandong, and Hebei provinces produce over half the country's summer grain, 90 per cent of which is wheat. The drought was the worst experienced in 60 to 200 years.. However, improved irrigation facilities as well as snow and rain in late February to early March helped ease the effects of the drought. The total area of drought-hit farmland in the eight wheat-farming provinces was over 110 million *mu* (7.3 million hectares) when the drought was at its worst<sup>4</sup>.

Yunnan is expiring its third year of drought. By November, more than two million people are having trouble finding drinking water in Yunnan as the province's severe drought continues. And 12.32 million *mu* (about 821,300 hectares) of farmland were classed as affected by the drought. Over 900,000 *mu* are expected to produce no harvest next season<sup>5</sup>.

**Earthquakes** - On 10 March 2011, a magnitude 5.8 earthquake struck Yingjiang county in Yunnan province, causing 26 deaths and 250 injuries. Up to 127,100 people had to be evacuated, 3,618 homes were destroyed, and another 11,356 were seriously damaged.

RCSC headquarters mobilized the distribution of 150 tents, 3,000 quilts, and 730 articles of clothing to the affected areas immediately after the disaster, and the Yunnan Red Cross branch sent an assessment team along with 500 quilts and 500 articles of clothing to be distributed within hours after the earthquake. Other Red Cross efforts included contributions from the Hong Kong branch, who donated 1,000 pre-stocked family kits through the RCSC system, and the Beijing Red Cross Blue Sky rescue team which was also deployed to help with ground rescue work.

On 11 August, a magnitude 5.8 earthquake hit Xinjiang, causing 147 houses to collapse and severely damaging 171 houses in Kashgar prefecture. Although the disaster scale did not reach a high level in the RCSC contingency system, some Red Cross branches had mobilized resources to the area because the affected people were amongst some of the most vulnerable in China. For example, Shanghai Red Cross had mobilized 500 family packs to back up the relief operations of the local branch.

Earthquake in Tibet on 18 September, a magnitude 6.8 earthquake hit India, affecting Shigatse city. Seven people were killed, 136 people were injured, and 19,000 people were evacuated. In response to the earthquake, RCSC headquarters allocated CNY 200,000 to the Tibet branch to purchase food, clothes, quilts and other essential relief items urgently needed by the affected victims.

The IFRC regional disaster management team closely monitored the situation with RCSC headquarters, and issued two DMIS updates. No international assistance was requested by the National Society.

**Floods** - Since the beginning of June 2011, China was hit by intense episodes of torrential rain, which caused floods and mudslides in 1,846 prefectures/counties/districts of 31 provinces. The floods caused 519 deaths, with 121 still missing. 89 million people affected and 690,000 houses collapsed during the five-month flooding season.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs 10 January, 2011

<sup>4</sup> Source: Xinhua News March 2, 2011

<sup>5</sup> Source: Xinhua News 3 November, 2011

<sup>6</sup> Reported by Chinanews 30 December 2011

The provincial branches of RCSC in the affected areas immediately responded to the disaster by deploying their assessment teams, along with essential relief items such as rice, cooking oil, tents, and family kits which contained items including rain coats, food, cleaning agents and basic utensils.

Based on an emergency needs assessment conducted by the Hubei branch, on 14 June, RCSC headquarters deployed a national water emergency response team to Tongcheng county of Xianning prefecture in Hubei province, where the whole county was submerged in flood waters, resulting in damage to the potable water supply. The national water emergency response team, trained by IFRC and Spanish Red Cross, fully utilized the equipment donated by the Spanish Red Cross to support the affected community<sup>7</sup>. The water sanitation efforts lasted for two weeks, where at the end of two weeks the local water supply was repaired and resumed. The team distributed water to schools, hospitals, and kindergartens, targeting a total of 6,000 beneficiaries.

The water emergency response team was well recognized by local communities and authorities as an essential relief resource, complementing the emergency water trucks deployed by the local government and military. Pleased by the efficiency and quality of response efforts, the Hubei provincial government invited the provincial Red Cross to further establish the system and integrate response tools into the government contingency plan.

**Yushu earthquake recovery programmes** - A year has passed since the deadly earthquake that struck on April 2010 and left 2,698 people killed and 270 missing<sup>8</sup> in the Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai province. The Red Cross has supported 67 reconstruction projects in the earthquake-affected area, including 2,991 houses, 29 schools, 33 clinic stations, and two disaster risk reduction facilities. The support came from RCSC headquarters, mainland branches, Hong Kong and Macao branches of RCSC, Taiwan Red Cross Organization and other partner national societies. A total of 43 out of the 67 projects are in progress<sup>9</sup>.

**Sichuan earthquake recovery programmes** - The earthquake appeal has been officially closed by the end of 2011. The programmes that need extension will be included in the China annual plan and will continue to be implemented in line with the original plans. The final report for the operation could be found [here](#).

**Tuberculosis** - Statistics from the Ministry of Health reveal that there are five million registered tuberculosis patients in China with an estimated 130,000 people killed each year due to tuberculosis. The number of people that have contracted the tuberculosis bacteria has been estimated at 500 million which is 45 per cent of the total population. The ratio of deaths from tuberculosis is second only to that of AIDS for contagious diseases in China.

**HIV/AIDS** - The number of people living with HIV/AIDS in China is predicted to hit 780,000 by the end of 2011, with 48,000 new infections and 28,000 deaths this year, according to the Ministry of Health. About 88,000 people have died from the disease since 1985, when the first case was found in the country. The State Council had decided to roll out special medical aid next year in regions with high HIV/AIDS prevalence to help ease heavy financial burdens of patients caused by anti-AIDS treatment.

**Red Cross Society of China** - The RCSC has been responding at branch and national level to the various disasters and health concerns that have been the priorities for the nation over these past months.

In September, the executive vice president retired and agreed to become a high-level advisor for the National Society as a part-time vice president thereafter. A new executive vice president, Dr. Zhao Baige was immediately appointed and has been at the forefront of RCSC activities for the past few months.

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<sup>7</sup> Spanish Red Cross donated their equipment to RCSC at the end of their water and sanitation emergency response unit (ERU) operations, deployed to China in response to the Sichuan earthquake in 2008.

<sup>8</sup> Chinanews, 31 May 2010

<sup>9</sup> This is the number for the anniversary from the RCSC. Will have an updated number by the second anniversary.

Dr. Zhao was previously the Vice Minister of National Population and Family Planning Commission of China and has extensive experience in international affairs and grassroots development initiatives. She will be leading the RCSC through a period of reform and rapid development.

While responding to the natural disasters of the summer, the RCSC also had to deal with a significant reputational crisis. This was triggered by claims from a female blogger that she had amassed considerable wealth as head of a non-existent Red Cross affiliated company. The micro blog triggered suspicion and hostility towards the National Society among netizens and media, which soon also trickled into questions about other large organizations in China also conducting various humanitarian activities.

An investigation was jointly conducted by five parties including the Ministry of Supervision, the RCSC and the China General Chamber of Commerce in July. The RCSC released both the investigation results and its statement on its official website following the investigation on 31 December.<sup>3</sup>

While the investigation showed no connection between this micro-blogger and the RCSC, the National Society has been taking action to carefully review its relations with subordinate organizations throughout the country. It has also embarked on a thorough programme of reforms to enhance its transparency and accountability under the new leadership of Dr. Zhao. RCSC is reaching out to the IFRC and sister national societies to absorb, as much as it can, of the movement’s best practice in management systems, transparency and brand management.

**Progress towards outcomes**

**Disaster management**

**Outcome(s)**

<b>Programme component</b>	<b>Component outcome</b>
1. Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness	RCSC’S capacity to develop and maintain skilled human resources, financial and material capacity, and effective systems and procedures for disaster management are supported.
2. Community preparedness/disaster risk reduction	Capacity of RCSC to support community preparedness, mitigation, and adaptation actions is strengthened and harmonized.
3. Disaster response	RCSC’S capacity to respond to disasters is increased.

**Achievements**

**Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness**

Many of the disaster management initiatives of the IFRC and partner national societies provided excellent opportunities for capacity building at branch and headquarters levels. The American Red Cross-supported disaster management training of trainers’ (ToT) training was held in Nanjing and was supported by participation of the IFRC DM team. The two-week training, held on 7-18 March, included comprehensive disaster management knowledge and was facilitated by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC). A total of 30 selected disaster management staff from provinces and RCSC headquarters attended the training.

Supported by the Finnish Red Cross, two representatives from RCSC were able to participate in the relief emergency response unit (ERU) training in Finland during 8 - 13 March. Knowledge in relief ERU was especially important for local emergency response team development, as well as reviewing current systems of disaster assessment and response in RCSC. A debriefing meeting and knowledge sharing sessions were organized within RCSC headquarters after the representatives returned from training.

## National disaster response team (NDRT) and National emergency response teams (ERT) development

The regional disaster management team continued to support RCSC in developing capacities in various areas of long-term programming, as well as becoming better prepared for responding to future disasters. Support included discussions for an effective response model that fully utilizes the extensive RCSC network from headquarters to provincial-level Red Cross branches in situations ranging from mid-size disasters to mega disasters. An understanding was reached that with the support of the IFRC, RCSC will start to develop a national disaster response team (NDRT) at the headquarters level, which should have an important rapid assessment and coordination role in mega disasters. A draft development and cooperation framework was completed, and it was jointly agreed by the RCSC and IFRC that it would become the backbone for development plans in the coming year.

Towards the end of the year, RCSC hosted an annual disaster management meeting focusing on national ERT development in Qingdao on November 2011. During the meeting, updates for the national emergency response team's development progress were shared by different host provinces to representatives from all the provincial Red Cross branches in the country. A draft of standard operation procedures for the seven types of RCSC national ERTs; relief, rescue, water rescue, water, sanitation, psychological support, and health (field hospitals), were presented in the meeting for further discussion. The concept of a NDRT and the relationship with different types of ERT were also introduced to the participants.

To increase knowledge exchange, the regional disaster management team organized a visit for the senior officer of the Disaster Services Department and head of Water and Sanitation Unit from Geneva to visit the RCSC headquarters in Beijing during 28-30 November. The visitors gave a presentation to the RCSC headquarters on 29 November, followed by a half-day meeting on global ERU development updates, models, and challenges on how to develop an ERU as a global response tool. Furthermore, issues including how the IFRC could support the RCSC in developing their own local emergency response teams as well as the RCSC's current strategy in developing a localized ERT were discussed. The meeting was attended by the vice president of the RCSC headquarters, director of the disaster management and health department, and 25 other participants from different RCSC headquarters divisions and departments.

### Water and Sanitation ERT

The development of three emergency response teams in RCSC achieved steady progress. After the agreement with RCSC on the development plan was confirmed in January, the Yunnan and Hubei Red Cross branches started maintenance work and equipment replacement; as well as beginning development of a provincial level standard operation procedures. An emergency response team planning meeting was held on 23 February in Beijing between the IFRC East Asia disaster management team, leaders of Hunan, Hubei, and Yunnan provincial Red Cross branches, as well as the head of relief department of the RCSC headquarters. A budget and development plan draft were confirmed during the meeting, which contributed to the final development plan for the next two years towards building up three capable and efficient water and sanitation emergency response team for RCSC.

A technical representative from Indonesia Red Cross was invited by the regional disaster management team to Hunan province in March to provide technical support on water and sanitation emergency response team development. Similar to the Yunnan and Hubei branches which provided technical support to their Hunan branch colleagues in December, the Indonesia Red Cross technical person helped Hunan Red Cross branch to check and maintain its existing equipment, with a simulation exercise conducted under his supervision.



IFRC held a water and sanitation training course for Yunnan provincial branch with the help of Spanish Red Cross and Malaysia Red Crescent in Kunming in May 2011. Photo by IFRC

Two six-day standard trainings in water and sanitation emergency response team, supported and coordinated by the disaster management team, were conducted in Yunnan and Hubei province on 23-28 May and 30 May-4 June 2011, respectively. Water and sanitation delegates from the Spanish Red Cross, IFRC Asia Pacific zone office and a water and sanitation regional disaster response team member from Malaysian Red Crescent Society were invited as facilitators. More than 60 members of the emergency response team from two provinces participated in the training, which included classroom workshops, outdoor practice, as well as simulation exercises to cover essential techniques in both

technical and managerial issues in emergency water and sanitation response operations.

During 13-21 July, the regional disaster management team and IFRC Asia Pacific zone water and sanitation coordinator travelled to Yunnan, Hubei, and Hunan provinces to consolidate the plans of action with the three provincial Red Cross branches. The team held in-depth discussions with leaders and programme managers from the provincial Red Cross branches, and jointly produced a final version of the plan of action to last until the end of 2012. Agreements were signed with the RCSC headquarter to formally begin implementing training plans, simulations, recruitment, and local procurement of additional equipment, in order to increase response capacity.

Additionally, a water and sanitation delegate in the IFRC East Asia Delegation worked since November for a duration of six months to facilitate the national water and sanitation ERT development by procuring localized water equipment and facilitating trainings for the three provinces. By the end of the year, a total of nine local water equipment companies were visited and three were selected as the final round selection.

#### Relief ERT

In regards to assisting in RCSC's relief ERT development, the regional disaster management team supported RCSC by reviewing a draft of relief ERT standard operation procedures. A national relief ERT induction training was hosted by the RCSC during 21-25 November in Guangxi province; more than 35 key relief personnel from all provincial branches attended the training. The IFRC regional disaster management team, Asia Pacific zone operation coordinator, and a senior disaster management officer from HKRC were invited to participate in facilitating this training, and covered key concepts, functions, and standard operating procedures of relief ERT. The training also provided a platform for open discussions on how the relief ERT should be better developed in the Chinese context while combining international standards.

#### Disaster preparedness centre

The regional disaster management team coordinated an assessment visit to the RCSC national disaster preparedness centre in Beijing during 7-9 November. The assessment team was composed of the regional procurement coordinator from the Asia Pacific Zone, the regional logistic unit, and logistic strategic plan 2015 project manager from Geneva's Global Logistics Service. Discussion topics included how to position the RCSC national disaster preparedness centre as a regional warehousing resource, as well as finding ways to help the RCSC and IFRC East Asia regional office to build up logistic capacity. An assessment report was produced for further discussions.

As part of the 2008 China Earthquake programme, four out of six disaster preparedness centres in Sichuan province (Aba, Deyang, Mianyang, and Guangyuan) had begun construction work. In

Guangyuan, Sichuan, the actual construction work was completed and had progressed to renovation stages. In Deyang, Sichuan, the main construction is almost complete.

### **Community preparedness/disaster risk reduction**

The regional disaster management team worked with the disaster management delegate from the Asia Pacific zone office on national community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) development from 11-14 January. A meeting with the RCSC project management office was held on 13 January to discuss key issues such as supporting plans for the National Society. The current CBDRR model in China was shared and reviewed, including further exploration in developing a more integrated approach, and an initial outline for a national CBDRR manual was drafted during this period.

### China Earthquake 2008 programme

As part of the 2008 China earthquake recovery operations, community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programmes were being implemented in 30 villages in Shaanxi and Gansu provinces. In Shaanxi province, all mitigation measures and training in the 15 villages of four selected counties had reached completion. In Gansu province, mitigation measures in 12 villages are completed.

These measures were designed together with the communities, according to needs resulting from the vulnerability and capacity assessment as well as the planning process at the beginning of the programme. Measures included the construction of evacuation roads, dams, irrigation systems that complement trainings on disaster preparedness knowledge, personal hygiene and public health, and first aid. Each of the villages established a voluntary village committee composed of 10-15 members. The programme helped the voluntary village committees to increase capacity in project management, resources mobilization, as well as taking a leading role in the establishment of an early warning system. A village contingency plan that integrated local government resources, the villager's capacity, and Red Cross volunteer roles were designed for each village context.

In order to ensure gender equality, women's voices were represented in the project selection and planning process, and at least 40 per cent of the selected voluntary village committee members were female.

### **Disaster response and recovery**

On 15-18 February 2011, the IFRC East Asia disaster management team arranged a planning meeting with the Sichuan branch of the RCSC and a representative from the RCSC headquarter. Discussions during the meeting focused on programmes involving livelihood, construction, and community-based programming. Decisions and suggestions on programme management and cooperation structures for the next six months were determined.

IFRC East Asia regional delegation and the RCSC continuously monitored the disaster situations that had occurred in 2011. In response to these disasters, the RCSC headquarters and several branches mobilized timely emergency response actions to affected areas; tents, clothes, quilts, and other essential necessities were distributed to relieve the affected people.

## **Health and care**

### **Outcomes**

<b>Programme component</b>	<b>Component outcome</b>
1. HIV prevention, care and support	Reduced vulnerability to HIV and its impact in China through the following four outputs: preventing further HIV infection; expanding HIV care and support; reducing HIV stigma and discrimination, and strengthening RCSC capacities to deliver and sustain scaled-up HIV programmes.
2. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and health in emergencies	The capacity of RCSC to manage health in emergencies and CBHFA programmes has increased.

## Achievements

### HIV prevention, care and support

Supported by the Netherlands Red Cross, RCSC organized a workshop on resource mobilization for HIV programmes from 21 to 24 April. The East Asia regional office participated in the workshop and provided input during the workshop planning. Participants from Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Henan, Xinjiang and Sichuan provinces learnt the practical skills to approach companies, foundations and individuals for donations for HIV programmes.

In close collaboration with the Republic of Korea Red Cross, the Asia Pacific Red Cross, and Red Crescent HIV Network (ART), IFRC had made preparations to host an interactive booth and series of side events during the upcoming 10th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP), which will be held in August in Busan, Republic of Korea. The East Asia regional office contributed to this event by coordinating the participation of Red Cross representatives from East Asia, and facilitating the submission of abstracts written by the national societies to this conference.

Five participants from RCSC attended ICAAP and the 23<sup>rd</sup> ART meeting held in Busan, Republic of Korea from 26 to 31 August. The participants made ten poster presentations at the conference, featuring their Red Cross HIV programme experiences .

Following the ICAAP, RCSC attended the 6th Experience Exchange Conference of International Cooperation Programmes on HIV/AIDS in China. With the theme “Sharing Experience, Strengthening Cooperation” jointly convened by China Ministry of Health and the UN Theme Group on AIDS in China, this conference summarized the efforts of international HIV/AIDS prevention and control cooperation, and called on strengthening experience exchange and promotion of best practices with China’s neighbouring countries.

To mark World AIDS Day, a variety of activities were conducted by the Red Cross at all levels across the country. These events focused on HIV prevention among the young, as well as care and support to HIV positive orphans. Over the past years, Red Cross volunteers were mobilized to provide services and care to people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as supporting the patients’ families. Various programmes were implemented to help support HIV positive and AIDS patients, such as building up their self-reliance, assisting them to build a network with other people living with (PLW) HIV/AIDS, organizing social gatherings, providing trainings on self-care, helping them prepare for treatment, and providing psychological support. RCSC is also trying to become involved in a plan influencing government agencies, educators, and the media to take serious measures in dealing with this growing health threat.

### Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and health in emergencies

The Beijing Red Cross branch successfully organized the 4th Beijing International Red Cross Symposium on First Aid and Emergency Health in April. The conference was featured under the theme “World Cities, Emergency Preparedness”, which aimed to increase the capacity of the RCSC’s staff and volunteers, as well as other national societies in emergency health preparedness and response. The event was attended by over 250 representatives from ten national societies. The regional delegation provided active support in this conference by facilitating certain sessions and introducing the collective Red Cross experiences from the psychosocial support programmes of China and other countries.



On the World First Aid Day, the Yunnan Red Cross staff delivered first aid knowledge to general public. Photo by Yunnan Red Cross

With this year’s theme “First Aid for All”, RCSC organized large-scale first aid trainings to commemorate World First Aid Day. As the country’s leading first aid providers, RCSC organized

events in all branches to promote first aid knowledge and skills in the community. An increasing number of people are encouraged to learn first aid skills to help save lives after receiving first aid training from the Red Cross. From October 2009 to September 2011, more than six million people were trained in Red Cross first aid knowledge.

RCSC organized its national annual First Aid and Rescue Management Workshop for the purpose of increasing knowledge and improving the skills of its branch levels in November. In this workshop IFRC introduced and explained the first, newly released IFRC International First Aid and Resuscitation Guidelines, which included first aid policy implementation in this workshop. The regional health office also supported the printing and distribution of 3,000 copies of the Chinese version of the first aid guidelines to each branch.

In 2011, the regional delegation for East Asia became a member of the tuberculosis working group in China for the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The working group helps to advocate and influence the decision making for awarding Global Fund grants to communities stricken by tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV in China; as well as bringing forward the voices and perspectives from community-based work on behalf of the RCSC, and other international organizations with similar focuses in the China context.

In March 2011, the RCSC celebrated World Tuberculosis Day (24 March) in China for the first time. During this occasion, Shaanxi Red Cross branch and local public health authorities launched a public dissemination campaign to educate the public about tuberculosis risks and prevention measures. The event was attended by the IFRC regional delegation, and more than 6,000 people were reached during the event. The East Asia regional office and RCSC translated the IFRC's newly released report, "Towards a Tuberculosis-free World", and distributed it to all provincial and municipal Red Cross branches to be used in their celebration of World Tuberculosis Day.

With support from the East Asia regional office and through the Eli Lilly MDR Partnership grant, RCSC began a pilot MDR-tuberculosis project aiming to contribute to the reduction of tuberculosis infection rates in Changzhi prefecture of Shaanxi Province, by improving adherence of poor tuberculosis patients to tuberculosis treatment protocols, as well as the enhancement of public awareness of tuberculosis prevention knowledge since year 2010. By achieving the objectives of providing care, support, and direct observation to ensure treatment adherence for 30 poor tuberculosis patients from the selected communities, and by increasing public awareness on tuberculosis prevention and control in the target areas, this project targets 30 most-vulnerable tuberculosis patients, 150 of their family members, and general public of the targeted counties. The trained Red Cross volunteers helped supervise the application of increased doses of medication to fight tuberculosis, and also offered social care support. The tuberculosis patients also received supplies containing nutritious food and assistance with transport to the hospital.

To date, RCSC has successfully completed the 18-month MDR tuberculosis Prevention and Support Programme sponsored and supported by the IFRC. The RCSC is currently developing a scaling up strategy for tuberculosis programming for the next four years, and is actively striving to obtain more resources either in technical or financial support to support further roll out plans, in terms of wider MDR-tuberculosis support based on the experience gained.

### **Constraints or challenges**

The management and coordination capacity between multiple RCSC branches at the RCSC headquarters is still weak in terms of carrying out CBHFA programmes. One possible solution being explored is whether the RCSC headquarters could use more intensive programme management support from the IFRC delegation.

Furthermore, the implementing branches lack capacity in volunteer management and limited resources for their volunteer reward activities. As such, there is a risk for a high turn-over rate of recruited volunteers in the project if the issue of volunteer motivation and recognition is not adequately addressed by the branches. It is crucial to develop innovative ways to maintain and support community volunteers.

# Organizational development

## Outcomes

Programme component	Component outcome
1. National society capacity development and organizational development (branch and headquarters)	Selected RCSC provincial branches have strengthened capacity to support newly independent local (country level) branches in Red Cross organizational development and programme management issues
2. Financial management	RCSC finance and programme staff at headquarters and branch levels have acquired increased knowledge and skills in project financial management
3. Volunteer promotion and development	The RCSC volunteer base is strengthened

## Achievements

### National Society capacity development and organizational development (branch and headquarters)

The three-year ICB programme in Zhumadian, Henan province has started its last programme year. A two-year report was submitted to Geneva in September. The local branch continues to conduct voluntary services and organize activities to build up the capacity of the communities, volunteers and grassroots level and to increase the public awareness on Red Cross roles:

HIV care and disaster risk reduction are still the two main areas of focus for the programme. Voluntary services include HIV care activities in the target counties, with books and cash grants distributed to children with HIV and orphans. For instance, In February, a training for over 30 volunteers in the disaster risk reduction project village was organized, where flyers with disaster risk reduction knowledge and questionnaires were distributed. The objective of the training was to help the local community have better understanding on both disaster risk reduction and Red Cross knowledge.

The branches also used special days like the Spring Festival and Red Cross Red Crescent Day to deliver special services combined with the holidays and Red Cross Red Crescent principles. Activities include volunteers sending migrant workers to their hometowns for their family reunions for the Spring Festival, where more than 100 people benefited from this action. The branches also provided the vulnerable with cash grants and food items, with over 5,000 people reached through this project. On Red Cross Red Crescent Day, the Zhumadian branch worked together with ten teams who conducted Red Cross dissemination activities with 13 volunteer teams. More than 100 volunteers were involved, conducting free basic medical services and distributing an estimated 90,000 materials on disease prevention, disaster reduction knowledge as well as Red Cross Red Crescent information to the general public.

The IFRC is working closely with the RCSC and ICRC to develop a leadership induction course designed specifically for the RCSC context. At the same time, the IFRC attended and gave key note speeches at the RCSC youth conference, dissemination conference, and national General Assembly, with intention to include these important topics in the induction course as modules. In collaboration with the ICRC, the IFRC has been working on the launch of WORC<sup>10</sup> in Chinese.

### Financial management

The RCSC headquarters and local branches participated in the mid-term CBHFA coordination and project management meeting. Discussions included the state of the project's progress, requirements of the financial report, challenges, and future action plans during this meeting. Upon requests from each implementing party, the IFRC Beijing office provided guidance and support on the detailed preparation of narrative and finance reports in July.

### Volunteer promotion and development

To further develop the capacities of volunteers with more professionalism and localized characteristics, a two-day workshop was held in Chongqing in June, and 90 voluntary services staff and active volunteers from all the provincial Red Cross branches, including Hong Kong branch,

<sup>10</sup> The World of Red Cross online training course

participated. The Hong Kong branch of RCSC contributed to the workshop by sharing their volunteer experiences. The workshop also introduced a volunteer management information system to the participants, and the pilot phase will soon begin in several selected provincial branches.

To scale up the capacity of providing social voluntary services to improve the living situation of the vulnerable, RCSC headquarters started a nation-wide organization development programme. Support from headquarters to these branches include capacity building and funding. All the voluntary service teams can apply for the support. The programme plans to serve the elderly (especially those whose children are away due to work, study or other reasons), migrant workers and disable people with:

- health checks, daily care, transportation, information and psychological support
- drills on emergency evacuation, health and first aid training and simulation
- service delivery activities by Red Cross service station, charity sales
- establishment of mutual support groups among the elderly and disabled and initiating related voluntary activities to help the two target groups on social integration
- HIV prevention and anti-drug and tobacco activities among the migrant workers' children, as well as support to the children with their studies and developing hobbies.

With the voluntary service experiences and lessons learned in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games and 2010 Shanghai Expo, the National Society is taking the opportunities of the big events to promote voluntary service and the Red Cross knowledge. This year, for the 9th National Traditional Games of Ethnic Minorities in Guizhou province in September, the provincial Red Cross provided some 800 Red Cross volunteers and run eight emergency medical stations. The Guizhou Red Cross also trained some 50,000 social volunteers on First Aid to better serve the event.

### Constraints or challenges

Although the regional office has neither an organizational development delegate nor sufficient funding for support of the RCSC in this area, the regional programme coordinator works closely with the zone organizational development coordinator to provide ongoing assistance to the National Society. Coordination on these issues is done through close cooperation with the head of regional office, the regional financial manager, ICRC, partners and various offices at the RCSC headquarters.

## Humanitarian values

### Outcomes

<b>Programme purpose</b>
Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.

While the National Society's plan does not have a specific programme focused on principles and values, the programmes supported through IFRC encompass these values in the strategies and objectives of the programmes. The Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement guide the RCSC and IFRC in the design and implementation of the programmes.

Furthermore, the principles and humanitarian values of the Red Cross are promoted through the work of the regional communications delegate.

### Achievements

A key focus of activity in the first few months of 2011 was preparation for the events marking the three-year anniversary of the Sichuan earthquake.

Planning work began in January on a film, "Looking to the Future," which was made to outline the achievements of the IFRC-supported programmes<sup>11</sup>. The communications delegate also provided support to RCSC for related events as well as supporting the participation of IFRC's President in the ceremonies. As part of the media package distributed to partners for the anniversary, a collection of photos was also presented. In addition, the East Asia regional office worked closely with RCSC's communications department on a separate but complementary video material, providing footage from

<sup>11</sup> Link of the film: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ToDnC98VJVM>

IFRC archives and receiving RCSC footage in return. The communications delegate also facilitated and translated for interviews by Chinese media about IFRC programmes in Sichuan. Interviews were also conducted with a variety of international media including BBC, APTN, Reuters, VOA and CCTV news on the occasion of the earthquake's 3<sup>rd</sup> anniversary, and IFRC video footage was provided to the international media through APTN and Reuters TV.

The East Asia communications delegate, along with the rest of the regional team, were largely taken up with the earthquake and tsunami in north-eastern Japan in March and early April. This included a number of studio interviews with China Central Television and telephone interviews with Chinese-language media from Tokyo. Further support in promoting Red Cross Red Crescent work included coordination and cooperation with RCSC and ICRC on a joint online photo exhibition marking International Women's Day ([http://slide.news.sina.com.cn/s/slide\\_1\\_2841\\_15624.html#p=1](http://slide.news.sina.com.cn/s/slide_1_2841_15624.html#p=1)).

Supporting the RCSC on dealing with reputational issues surrounding the postings of the microblogger, was a major focus for communications work in China from July. Although it emerged that the microblogger had no connection with RCSC, the incident triggered a furor of comment in Chinese social and conventional media.

The role of the East Asia regional communications delegate in response to the episode included:

- responding to interview requests from Chinese media to explain the relationship between RCSC and IFRC;
- taking part in academic and media fora discussing the issues raised in relation to participating in task force alongside RCSC and ICRC to handle the reputational issues and helping to prepare talking points and key messages
- leading discussion around Red Cross Red Crescent policy guidelines about corporate partnerships and due diligence on potential partners, which has proved a key area of interest as RCSC gets to grips with reforms in the wake of the reputational crisis.
- Liaising with partner national societies to help address questions raised by back donors and other stakeholders.

In other aspects of China work, the communications delegate has been pursuing the task of putting together documentation and advocacy materials, including video and case studies to illustrate the work being done in livelihood, psychosocial support programme and ERT development.

The East Asia regional delegation has produced videos illustrating the psychosocial support programme and livelihood programmes, as well as extensive writing on psychosocial support programme in the reference centre's magazine "Coping with Crisis".

The regional communications delegate also supported the RCSC's Head of Communications' work to make a presentation on social media at the Global Communications Forum in Geneva, which drew wide interest from National Society throughout the world.

The delegate worked on web stories reporting on the flooding occurring in many parts of China during the summer months and the deployment of a water and sanitation ERU in Hubei province for the first time to help provide clean drinking water.

Another theme which the communications delegate has helped to highlight is RCSC's international involvement, including assistance to the Kenya and Ethiopia Red Cross Societies as part of its engagement with the Horn of Africa crisis.

In late November, the communications delegate gave a presentation on the IFRC's role and latest developments at the RCSC's annual dissemination workshop, being held this year in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province.

## **Working in partnership**

The IFRC East Asia regional delegation kept in close touch with the Asia Pacific zone office to receive technical support to further aid RCSC's capacity development. For example, the East Asia regional office invited delegates from zone office to visit three provinces in China to discuss the water and

sanitation ERT plans for 2011-2012, and invited facilitators from the zone office to help with the relief ERT trainings in China.

Furthermore, the IFRC East Asia regional office had also been working with partners including the village committees, local town government, and other governmental organizations such as the Water Bureau of the selected projected sites in order to better facilitate the implementation of CBDP programmes and ERT development programmes.

Through joining the CCM of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, the IFRC regional delegation has developed an active collaboration with other organizations active in tuberculosis and HIV response in China.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

During the planning process of the CBDP programmes, it was intended that disaster risk reduction measures were to be integrated with poverty reduction strategies. For example, trainings for villagers not only covered disaster preparedness knowledge and first aid, but also included livelihood skills such as horticulture. Poverty and disasters are interlinked with each other; therefore, more income can increase resilience and better prepare the villagers for disasters.

Through providing in-cash and in-kind support to the development of the RCSC Water and Sanitation ERTs, the IFRC assisted the RCSC in increasing its disaster response capacity, as well as their knowledge on programme management, e.g. assessment, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

By working closely with the RCSC to highlight its experiences from various community-based health programmes in China, the regional delegation aimed to influence health-related national level policies and guidelines in China, with the purpose of advocating for greater recognition of the RCSC's role in community-based health work and existing health vulnerabilities.

## Looking ahead

The regional disaster management programme will continue to support the RCSC in developing their emergency response capacity by supporting the development of national ERTs and an NDRT. On the level of community preparedness, the regional disaster management team will continue to explore an integrated approach of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programming for the rural vulnerable populations.

During 2011, the RCSC has adopted the CBHFA approach as a key approach in conducting community based health work in four Sichuan earthquake affected provinces. Taking further, the RCSC plans to further integrate this approach with their other disease- specific or thematic components such HIV, tuberculosis and also plan to integrate closely with other community based approaches such community-based disaster risk reduction.

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

## Contact information

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## Development Programme Financial Report

MAACN001 - China

Annual Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/9998
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAACN001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	132,433	131,634	15,549			279,616	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	401,973	32,465	10,752		0	445,190	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	76,744					76,744	
<i>Eli Lilly Export SA</i>		60,588				60,588	
<i>Irish Red Cross Society</i>			2,705			2,705	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>76,744</b>	<b>60,588</b>	<b>2,705</b>			<b>140,037</b>	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	2,200					2,200	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>2,200</b>					<b>2,200</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>78,944</b>	<b>60,588</b>	<b>2,705</b>			<b>142,237</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>480,916</b>	<b>93,053</b>	<b>13,458</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>587,427</b>	
<b>Coverage = D / A</b>	<b>363%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>87%</b>			<b>210%</b>	

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	401,973	32,465	10,752		0	445,190	
<b>C. Income</b>	78,944	60,588	2,705			142,237	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-48,626	-73,269	-5,214			-127,109	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>432,290</b>	<b>19,784</b>	<b>8,244</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>460,318</b>	

## Development Programme Financial Report

MAACN001 - China

Annual Report 2011

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Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAACN001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>132,433</b>	<b>131,634</b>	<b>15,549</b>			<b>279,616</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Clothing & Textiles		-9,485					-9,485	9,485
Other Supplies & Services	15,000	9,485					9,485	5,515
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Suj</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom			874				874	-874
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>			<b>874</b>				<b>874</b>	<b>-874</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Transport & Vehicles Costs		717					717	-717
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>		<b>717</b>					<b>717</b>	<b>-717</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	7,200	18,576	248				18,824	-11,624
National Staff	7,500	8,893	2,041	4,131			15,065	-7,565
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>27,469</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>4,131</b>			<b>33,889</b>	<b>-19,189</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	10,000							10,000
Professional Fees	1,250	549	3,056				3,605	-2,355
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>3,056</b>				<b>3,605</b>	<b>7,645</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	174,000							174,000
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>174,000</b>							<b>174,000</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	30,600	1,523	1,272	1,170			3,964	26,636
Information & Public Relations	11,000	689		12			701	10,299
Office Costs		14	65				79	-79
Communications	2,400	140	108	83			331	2,069
Financial Charges		8	-8				-0	0
Other General Expenses	3,600	2	24				26	3,574
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>47,600</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,265</b>			<b>5,100</b>	<b>42,500</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		11,222	61,118				72,340	-72,340
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>11,222</b>	<b>61,118</b>				<b>72,340</b>	<b>-72,340</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		2,832		-500			2,332	-2,332
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>2,832</b>		<b>-500</b>			<b>2,332</b>	<b>-2,332</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	17,066	2,936	4,472	318			7,726	9,340
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>17,066</b>	<b>2,936</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>318</b>			<b>7,726</b>	<b>9,340</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		327					327	-327
Pledge Reporting Fees		200					200	-200
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>527</b>					<b>527</b>	<b>-527</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>279,616</b>	<b>48,626</b>	<b>73,269</b>	<b>5,214</b>			<b>127,109</b>	<b>152,507</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>83,807</b>	<b>58,365</b>	<b>10,335</b>			<b>152,507</b>	